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WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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Week in Headlines

International

Dulles rejected warlike actions or blockade against Red China over jailing of American prisoners.

U.S., Natl. China signed defense pacts.

East Europeans opened Soviet-led European security conference spurned by West.

Big 3, Austria renewed demand that Russia sign Austrian peace.

Churchill honored at 80.

Strydom named S. Africa Premier.

United States

Senate voted to "condemn" McCarthy on two counts.

Alger Hiss freed from prison.

Died: atomic scientist Fermi.

WORLD AFFAIRS

COLD WAR

U.S. Sees Dual Red Plan

Seeks to Avoid Clashes

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles accused "the international Communists" Nov. 29 of devising "a new way to divide the free nations." They tried to be "soothing in Europe" while being "provocative in Asia," he charged in a speech at the 4-H Club Congress in Chicago.

But the U.S., despite Red provocations, was determined to use peaceful means in "sustaining international rights," Dulles stressed. The U.S. would "react vigorously" to Red breaches of peace but would not allow itself "to be provoked into action" violating "our international obligations" & impairing "the alliance of free nations. . . ." Dulles made the major foreign policy address in Chicago one day after Communist China had rejected a U.S. note demanding release of 13 American "spies."[1]

Bars Red China Blockade

Dulles, in his Chicago speech, condemned the Chinese Reds for talking & acting "with increasing violence." "They break their armistice agreements and . . . outrage the elemental decencies of international conduct," he asserted. But he said a U.S. blockade of Red China, as demanded by Sen. William F. Knowland (see Col. 2) over the jailing of 13 Americans in China, would be a "war action."

Dulles said the imprisonment of the Americans was "a challenge to us . . . to find ways, consistent with peace, to sustain international rights & justice." He indicated that the U.S. might seek UN aid in the dispute, pointing out that under the UN Charter the U.S. was obliged to try to settle conflicts within the framework of the UN "in such a manner that international peace is not endangered."

(Dulles added the comment at a news conference Dec. 1 that a blockade of Red China was "certainly a possibility" should all peaceful efforts to free the 13 Americans fail.)

Chinese Rebuff U.S. Demand

Communist China rejected the U.S. demand for release of the 13 Americans Nov. 28, less than 24 hours after the U.S. note had been delivered.

For 3 days before, the Red Chinese Consul General in Geneva had refused to receive U.S. diplomats for a face-to-face protest. Finally the U.S. asked Britain, which maintained diplomatic relations with Peiping, to relay the U.S. note.[2]

The note said:

The Reds had violated international law, the Korean armistice & "elementary precepts of justice & humanity." The "political" charges against the 13 Americans were "without foundation" and the "maltreatment" of 2 civilians in the group "reprehensible."[3] The Americans had been on lawful missions over "recognized combat zones" in Korea or over international waters when captured by Chinese engaged in "Communist aggression against Korea." The U.S. had thus far borne a long series of "outrages" with restraint but had been "significantly extended" by this latest Red action.

The note also claimed compensation for the men & their families and demanded punishment of the Chinese officials responsible. The U.S. asked UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld Nov. 26 to circulate copies of the note to the 60 UN members.

Red China called the U.S. note "hysterical outbursts & denials."

The British Forgn. Office said Nov. 25 the Red Chinese action was "outrageous" and accused the Reds of bad faith in deliberately hiding the imprisonment of the Americans for more than a year.

Knowland Urges Blockade

In urging a naval blockade of the Chinese mainland, Senate Majority Leader William F. Knowland (R., Calif.) said Nov. 27 that the U.S. had a "moral obligation" to "use more than words" in protecting U.S. citizens abroad.

Knowland, who said he had not consulted with either the State or Defense Depts., called on the U.S. to serve notice that "no vessel can get in or out of China until these Americans are released." A blockade would be "so expensive" to the Chinese that they would free the Americans, he maintained. He favored UN cooperation in such a blockade but the U.S. should not give its allies "a veto on its actions."

'Ike', Democrats Back Dulles

Dulles' insistence on peaceful action against the Reds was supported by Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 30. A White House announcement said the President had consulted with Dulles before the Chicago address was made Nov. 29 and the speech had the President's "full approval." (In Thanksgiving Day messages to the families of the 13 men, Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 25 pledged every "feasible" effort to free them.)[4]

Senior Senate Democrats supported Dulles' stand against a blockade. Sen. Walter F. George (Ga.) said he was in "thorough agreement" with the Administration because a blockade would "invite war & retaliation on our own people." Minority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) & Sens. John J. Sparkman (Ala.) & J. William Fulbright (Ark.) also backed the State Secretary.

Among Republicans: Sen. Irving M. Ives (N.Y.) called Dulles' speech "fundamentally sound." Sen. H. Alexander Smith (N.J.), while expressing "general" agreement, was disappointed that Dulles had not been more "definite" as to how he proposed to free the Americans without blockade action.

Knowland was supported by Rep. Thomas J. Dodd (D., Conn.), who suggested in a letter to Pres. Eisenhower that the U.S. ask all free nations to join a "trade embargo" against China and set up a naval blockade if, "after a reasonable period of time," the Americans were not freed. Sens. Jos. R. McCarthy (Wis.) & Wm. E. Jenner (Ind.) indorsed Knowland's blockade demand Dec. 1.[5]

U.S. Signs Formosa Pact

A mutual defense treaty pledging the U.S. to retaliate if the Chinese Reds attacked Nationalist Chinese

1—see p. 391A2 2—see p. 391B2 3—see p. 391A3 4—see p. 391B-C2 5—see p. 400G2-D3
(See Index sections of this & preceding volumes for other background references to persons & subjects mentioned in text)

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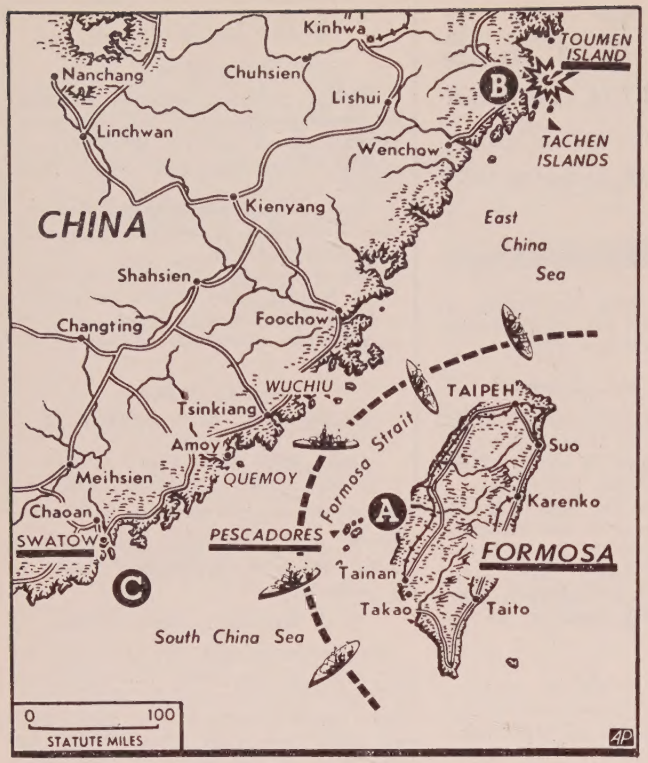

Mutual defense treaty signed Dec. 2 pledged U.S. action if Reds attacked Nationalist Chinese territory (A). Tachen Islands (B) & other Nationalist outposts near mainland (west of broken-line defense arc on map) were not covered by pact. Red Chinese naval buildup was reported in Swatow area (C). (Wide World map)

territory was announced Dec. 1 in Washington by State Secy. Dulles & signed Dec. 2.

The pact covered Formosa & the Pescadores Islands or "other territories under the jurisdiction of the parties." Dulles pointed out that this phrase provided for "inclusion by agreement" of areas claimed by the Nationalists but not now under their control.

The treaty did not apply to the islands along the Chinese mainland, from Quemoy northward to Shanghai, which recently had been under attack by the Reds (see map).

Under terms of the pact, the U.S. could take retaliatory action against the Chinese mainland if the Reds attacked Formosa. But this did not mean a general war necessarily would follow any Communist attack, Dulles said; U.S. retaliation would be measured in such a way as to show the attackers they would lose more than they could gain if they persisted.

The U.S.-Formosa treaty was patterned after other U.S. mutual security pacts in the western Pacific area (with Korea, Japan, the Philippines, New Zealand & Australia). Dulles explained that under these pacts, if one of the signatories should be attacked, the U.S. was pledged to take action "in accordance with its constitutional procedures." Thus, he said, the U.S. was not bound to go to war unless the President deemed the situation sufficiently serious.[1]

The British Forgn. Office said Dec. 1 it had not been "consulted" on the U.S.-Formosa treaty but had been "generally informed" about the negotiations.[2]

(Nationalist Pres. Chiang Kai-shek said Nov. 23 the Reds would not try to invade Nationalist - held islands if the U.S. announced its participation in joint defense of the area.)[3]

Wuchiu Raided

Nationalist guerrillas on Wuchiu Island [see map] in the Strait of Formosa fought off Reds "trying to invade" the island Nov. 26, the Nationalist Defense Ministry reported. But unofficial Defense Ministry sources said Nov. 27 the Wuchiu garrison merely had exchanged fire with passing gunboats and no Reds actually had landed on the island.

The Nationalists also claimed Nov. 26 that Formosa-based planes sank 6 motorized junks & 30 other small craft in a concentration of Red vessels in the Wuchiu area. (Although the area involved was regularly patroled by the U.S. 7th Fleet, no 7th Fleet units were in the fighting.)

Nationalist planes bombed Red installations on Toumen Island [see map] Nov. 24 & 27.[4]

Moscow Rebuffed

The U.S. told Russia Nov. 29 that U.S naval forces would continue a close watch on the waters around Formosa "to prevent an attack on that island." The State Dept. note was a rejection of Soviet protests, made 4 months earlier, that U.S. planes had buzzed 5 Soviet ships.[5]

Dulles Vs. Red 'Words'

In his speech in Chicago Nov. 29 Dulles warned against an "ever-present danger" of "being fooled into dropping our guard before the peril [from communism] is past." The "international Communists," he said, "were past masters at the trick of using words which mean one thing to them & another thing to us." The "tricky word now is 'co-existence'" and "it remains to be seen what it means to the international Communists," the State Secretary said.[6]

Dulles said the U.S. looked "anxiously for signs of real change" in the Communist design to "rule the world by methods of force, intimidation & fraud. . . . When that new day dawns we shall greet it eagerly. But we want to be sure that we do not mistake a false dawn for the real dawn."

The U.S. must have policies to meet both the military & the subversive risk, Dulles said. The "greatest contribution that we can make to peace is to be ready to fight if need be and to have the resources & the allies to assure that an aggressor would surely be defeated," he declared.

Reds Open Security Parley

The need for an Eastern European military bloc to counter Western defense alliances keynoted the Soviet-sponsored "all-European security conference" in Moscow Nov. 29-30.

Only the 8 Communist states of East Europe attended [Albania, Bulgaria, Czech., E. Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, European USSR.]. Red China was represented by an observer. 16 other European nations & the U.S. rejected invitations to the parley.

Opening the conference Nov. 29, Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov told the delegates their countries would have to "rally their forces and considerably strengthen them" if the West ratified the Paris agreements rearming West Germany. He said the conference would "indubitably represent an important step" toward "creating a system of collective security in Europe."

Soviet Defense Min. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin revealed Nov. 30 that the delegates were considering formation of either a joint military staff or a unified command if West Germany were rearmed. His announcement followed a speech by East German Premier Otto Grotewohl warning that if a West German army were formed his Govt. would be obliged "to create national armed forces."

Czech Premier Viliam Siroky said Nov. 30 that, in event of implementation of the Paris pacts, the 8 Red nations should "strengthen and coordinate their military forces and provide for their combined command." He said the states closest to West Germany—East Germany, Poland & Czechoslovakia—especially should "undertake common measures for safeguarding their frontiers."[7]

West Sets Big 4 Talk Terms

The U.S., Britain & France Nov. 29 listed these prior conditions for a Big 4 Foreign Ministers' parley, possibly to be followed by a wider conference on European security:

- Completion of ratification of the Paris pacts on West Germany.
- Agreement by Russia to an Aus-

1—see p. 383C-D1 2—p. 243G2 3—p. 305B1 4—p. 262C2 5—p. 215F2 6—p. 382F3 7—pp. 398E1, 390G2

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trian state (peace) treaty [see item on Austria below].

● Clarification by Russia of its stand on all-German elections.

These conditions were outlined in Western notes rejecting Soviet invitations (of Oct. 23 & Nov. 13) to a Big 4 meeting & an all-European security conference. The Western allies said the Soviet proposals for meetings at this time were "openly & explicitly" aimed at delaying or preventing ratification of the Paris pacts. Such meetings would leave fundamental divergencies unresolved, the Western Big 3 maintained. They said Russia had indicated no change of policy on vital issues and that Big 4 Foreign Ministers' talks would be useful only when "it should appear that there is a real prospect of finding solutions." A Big 4 meeting on this basis might be followed by "a wider conference of European & other interested powers" on "remaining aspects of European security," the West said.[1]

U.S., Austria Urge Pact

The U.S. & Austria, in a joint communiqué issued in Washington Nov. 26, renewed their pledges to continue working for an Austrian state treaty [see above] & withdrawal of the 4-power occupation troops from Austria "at an early & fixed date."

The statement marked the end of a 4-day visit to Washington by Austrian Chancellor Julius Raab, who conferred with Pres. Eisenhower & State Secy. Dulles. The talks covered: Austria's political & economic situation; plans for development of Austria's hydroelectric potential; release of requisitioned housing held by U.S. occupation authorities in Austria; claims by U.S. citizens against the Austrian Govt. stemming from the Nazi occupation. Raab agreed to seek "a prompt & just settlement of these claims."

Raab arrived in New York Nov. 21 for a 2-week state visit to the U.S. & Canada. Accepting an honorary Doctor of Laws degree Nov. 29 from Westminster College (Fulton, Mo.), he said Austria was the "bridge to peaceful cooperation among nations." He urged the West to make clear to Russia that an Austrian treaty would be "the true key to further general pacification."[2]

Adenauer Retains Power

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer kept control of the West German Federal Parliament Nov. 29 although his Christian Dem. Party lost the popular vote in Hesse state elections.

Social Dems. (Socialists) won 42.6% of the Hesse vote. 24.1% went to the Christian Dems., 20.5% to Free Dems. (both members of Adenauer's coalition Govt.). Socialists thus failed to gain control of the state legislature which elected delegates to the upper house of the Federal Parliament.

Incomplete returns in Bavarian state elections gave the Adenauer parties a large lead.

Major campaign issue was Adenauer's acceptance of the Paris pacts on German rearmament & "Europeanization" of the Saar. Social Dems. & some minority parties opposed the Saar agreement. (Loss of Christian Dem. seats in the Federal upper house would have threatened ratification of the pacts by West Germany.)

During the campaign, Defense Comm. Theodor Blank was attacked & beaten in Augsburg, Bavaria Nov. 23 by opponents of the arms program.[3]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Churchill Honored at 80

Britain acclaimed Prime Min. Sir Winston Churchill on his 80th birthday Nov. 30 in a public celebration believed to have surpassed any honoring a British subject in the past.

Among birthday gifts: £150,000 ($420,000) as the first installment of world-wide contributions to a Winston Churchill Birthday Trust Fund [partly for maintaining his Chartwell home in Kent as a museum containing his momentos]; a commemorative book signed by all but 2 members of Commons; a portrait of Churchill by Grant Sutherland, presented by Laborite leader Clement R. Attlee on behalf of both houses of Parliament. Other tributes came from Queen Elizabeth & the royal family, Pres. Eisenhower and Prime Mins. Robert Gordon Menzies of Australia & Louis St. Laurent of Canada.

Wide World

Churchill's 80th birthday portrait

Responding at the close of ceremonies in Westminister Hall, Churchill disclaimed credit for inspiring Britain during World War II, asserting "it was the nation & the race . . . that had the lion's heart. I had the luck to be called upon to give the roar." Although he was "now nearing the end of my journey," Churchill said, he hoped "I still have some services to render."[4]

●

Japanese Liberal Party caucus decided Nov. 28 to replace Premier Shigeru Yoshida, 76, with Dep. Premier Taketora Ogata, his close friend, as party leader because of an intra-party dispute over his strongly pro-U.S. policies. Dissident Liberals (conservatives) had joined in formation Nov. 24 of a Japan Democratic Party led by Ichiro Hatoyama, advocate of diplomatic relations with Red China & Russia.[6] . . . **South Viet Nam** Chief of State Bao Dai dismissed Gen. Nguyen Van Hinh as Army Chief of Staff Nov. 29 in an effort to end a dispute between the military & Premier Ngo Dinh Diem over anti-Communist measures. Army troops & Govt. police fought a gunbattle in Saigon Nov. 30-Dec. 1.[7] . . . **"Atomic Marshall Plan"** through which the U.S. Govt., advised by American industry, would launch a 100-yr. program to finance & build atomic power plants in underdeveloped countries was proposed Dec. 1 by John Jay Hopkins, chrmn.-pres. of Gen. Dynamics Corp. (builder of atomic submarines), in a speech to the NAM Congress of Amer. Industry in New York.[8]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

McCARTHY

Senate Condemns McCarthy

The Senate Dec. 2 "condemned" but did not "censure" Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) for: (1) his abuse of a Senate Elections subcommittee that investigated him in 1952; (2) his more recent abuse of the Senate by his attacks on its Select Censure (Watkins) Com. & on the special censure session itself.

Final vote was 67-22 with only Republicans, including majority leader Wm. F. Knowland (Calif.), opposed. All 44 Democrats present, 22 Republicans & independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) voted for condemnation.

A proposal to censure McCarthy for abuse of Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker was dropped without direct vote when the Senate agreed to substitute condemnation for attacks on the Watkins Com. & the censure session.

Backers See No 'Censure'

Failure to "censure" appeared to McCarthy backers to be a repudiation of action taken Dec. 1 when the Senate tentatively voted "censure" for McCarthy's conduct toward the Elections Subcom. Sen. Styles Bridges (R., N.H.) said this meant "it is not a censure resolution." Chrmn. Arthur V. Watkins (R., Utah) of the Censure Com. said "condemn" was "the historical word used in censure resolutions" and had been used in 1929 in the last censure proceeding.

McCarthy later was asked in a TV interview whether he felt he had been "censured." "It wasn't exactly a vote of confidence," he replied, but "I don't feel I have been lynched."

He had said after the tentative censure vote Dec. 1 that the American people would "know I am being censured because I dared to do the dishonorable thing of exposing Communists in Govt."[9] He predicted this "will make the investigation of Communists in Govt. much more difficult" but "won't stop us." "I intend to continue this fight to expose Communists roughly in the same way," he said.[10] (He told the Senate Nov. 29 that he knew of 42 Communists in defense plants and that the plants would discharge them if they invoked the 5th Amend. before his subcommittee.)[11]

Zwicker Count Dropped

Efforts to rebuke McCarthy for abuse of Zwicker were abandoned Dec. 1 after the biggest pro-McCarthy vote

1—see p. 389F2 2—pp. 390F1, 75A3 3—p. 390E2 4—pp. 350A1, 30D3 5—370E1; Vol. XIII, 402A1; VII, 132D 6—p. 370A3 7—318C3 8—391B1 9—384B1, G1 10—384C1 11—246F2

of the session—a 55-33 tally against Bridges' proposal to table (in effect, kill) the Zwicker count. Democrats Dennis Chavez (N.M.), Jas. O. Eastland (Miss.), Allen J. Ellender (La.) & Jas. A. Frear (Del.) joined 29 Republicans in voting to table. 40 Dems., 14 Repubs. & independent Morse opposed it. Some Senators opposing tabling said they also would vote against censure over Zwicker.[1]

Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah), who Nov. 29 had filed a new count assailing McCarthy's attacks on the Watkins Com. & censure session,[2] offered Dec. 2 to substitute this charge for the Zwicker accusation. This was approved & the new count accepted by identical 64-23 votes (44 D., 19 R. & one ind. vs. 23 R.).

Special Session Resumed

The Senate had reconvened Nov. 29 after 12 days in recess due to McCarthy's hospitalization.

McCarthy had quit the Bethesda (Md.) naval hospital Nov. 29 with his injured right arm in a sling. It remained in the sling during the Senate debate & voting Nov. 29-Dec. 2, at which McCarthy generally appeared only for brief periods and voted "present" on occasions when he voted.[3]

Voting on the censure resolution began Dec. 1 under McCarthy's own proposal to end debate that day. Action was taken in point-by-point votes.

The first major test was a 67-20 vote Dec. 1 to censure McCarthy on the charge that his conduct toward the Elections Subcom. & its members was "contemptuous, contumacious & denunciatory, without reason or justification, and was obstructive to legislative processes."[4]

All 43 Democrats present, 23 Republicans & independent Wayne Morse (Ore.) voted for censure on this charge; only Republicans opposed.

Pro-McCarthy Moves Defeated

Prior to the censure vote, the Senate Dec. 1 rejected 3 proposed amendments designed to avoid censure:

- The first, defeated by 66-21, was a resolution by Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R., Ill.) finding no basis for censure and deploring "abusive or intemperate language" without accusing McCarthy of its use.
- The 2d, rejected by 74-15, was a proposal of Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R., S.D.) disapproving McCarthy's "intemperate" remarks "in lieu of censuring him." It urged a study of new rules of Senatorial conduct. Several pro-McCarthy Republicans, including Dirksen, Wm. E. Jenner (Ind.), Herman Welker (Ida.), Styles Bridges (N.H.) & Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Ia.) opposed this amendment because it criticized McCarthy. But Sen. Francis Case (R., S.D.), a Watkins Com. member, voted for it.[5]
- The 3d, defeated by 68-20, was an amendment by Bridges rejecting all charges against McCarthy.

No Democrat voted for any of these non-censure amendments.

Denies Planned Abuse

McCarthy told the Senate Nov. 29 that he "would be the last . . . to deliberately administer abuse to anyone." But he wanted "to make it clear" that any explanation he gave was not a "compromise" of principle and that he had "no apologies" for "disagreements of fact & opinion" with Senators or for disapproval & criticism of the conduct of Senate committees.

McCarthy said the charges against him "boil down simply to the accusation that I have used discourteous & offensive words . . ." He assured "those who feel they have been offended that I had no intention . . . of hurting the feelings of anyone" but said he was "unchanged" in "opinions that I held."

Mundt interpreted this as in the "nature of an apology" for "offensive language" toward Senators although "not necessarily a retraction of his statements about committee reports or committee activities." He asked McCarthy to confirm this. McCarthy, avoiding a direct reply, said that "we can strike out all the words that are objectionable" although he still had "the same strong feeling about the actions that were taken."

McCarthy agreed that calling the Watkins Com. "unwitting handmaidens of the Communist Party" was improper "because a handmaiden is a female servant . . ." He stressed the word "unwittingly" in declaring that the committee "unwittingly was doing exactly what the Communist Party was clamoring for."[6] McCarthy conceded also "a bad choice of words" in saying Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R., N.J.) was "without brains & without guts."[7]

McCarthy professed distress that the Senate's attention was "too greatly monopolized by the clamor & controversy" over him while "the world Communist conspiracy has made dangerous & costly gains." He urged unanimous consent to end the debate by 3 p.m. Dec. 1 and to start the voting This proposal finally was adopted after deletion of a clause that would have permitted amendments to censure anti-McCarthy Senators.

Johnson Denies Red Issue

Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D., Colo.), a Watkins Com. member, charged Nov. 29 that opponents of censure wanted to make communism the issue as a "cloak" for the issue of McCarthy's violations of "Senate customs & decorum." Johnson introduced an amendment calling the Communist Party part of the international conspiracy and reaffirming the need for continued Senate investigation of it. Jenner's objection Dec. 2 barred adoption.[8]

Jenner Assails Flanders

Jenner interrupted the censure debate Nov. 30 to ask why Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Vt.), originator of the censure movement, had referred to Soviet "tyrants" & "murderers as 'my friends, my Soviet brothers.'"

The words Jenner attacked were from "An Open Letter to the Russian People," a Thanksgiving Day plea for world disarmament broadcast by Flanders to Iron Curtain countries via the Voice of America.

Flanders retorted that Jenner had "taken leave of his intelligence." The message, he said, was "an appeal to the people of Russia over the Govt. that rules them." Nobody had protested when he made a similar speech in the Senate July 8, 1953, Flanders declared. He added that VOA officials had changed his words "Russian people" to "Soviet people." (A U.S. Info. Agency spokesman said this was done because the broadcast was beamed to non-Russians as well as Russians in the USSR.)[9]

Flanders apologized to the Senate Dec. 2 for language he had used in his original attacks on McCarthy. But Jenner's objection blocked his request to have the record changed.[10]

Fulbright Reads 'Hate' Notes

Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), an author of the original censure proposal, read to the Senate Nov. 30 excerpts from denunciatory letters he was receiving to show how McCarthy "has so preyed upon the fears & hatred of uninformed & credulous people that he has started a prairie fire" which may be uncontrollable. Fulbright said the letters contained "unadulterated hate, vituperation & abuse," were "highly emotional, irrational & designed to intimidate & overawe the members of this body." He cited language accusing him of being a "crackpot fronting for the Jews" and a "Communist & a traitor" who belonged "in an insane asylum"; denouncing Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D., N.Y.) as a "rotten Jew" who should be sent to Russia or Germany for "the gas treatment."[10]

Knowland Opposes Censure

Senate Republican leader Knowland widened the rift between himself & the Eisenhower Admin.[11] by telling the Senate Dec. 1 that he had decided, after "prayerful consideration," not to vote for censure. "We must be very certain," he said, "that any time in the future if a Senator speaks up, he is not to be cut down."

Knowland said he had told McCarthy personally that he disapproved & "resented" McCarthy's remarks about the Watkins Com. But he insisted that there must be a "statute of limitations" on censure. Censure should be voted by the Congress "in which the act took place."

Dirksen Defends McCarthy

Dirksen, arguing for his non-censure amendment Dec. 1 (see Col. 1), praised McCarthy as "something of an alley fighter" who used every resource against the nation's enemies.

Attacking the charges against McCarthy, Dirksen held that: (a) no rule required a Senator to "cooperate" with committees; (b) McCarthy had no duty to appear before a committee because of an expulsion resolution "submitted by one" Senator; (c) McCarthy did not "obstruct the constitutional legislative process" since he used no restraint to block investigation of himself; (d) McCarthy's con-

1—see p. 382F2 2—384C1 3—392G1 4—324B3 5—392A3 6—383G3 7—392G2 8—309F3 9—pp. 313D2, 234F2 10—187B3 11—392B2

duct toward Zwicker occurred when his investigations were being frustrated & his aides threatened.

'Mail Check' Probed

McCarthy told the Senate Dec. 1 that the Post Office Dept. had his & his staff's mail checked in 1952 as a result of requests in letters bearing "forgeries" of the signature of Sen. Guy M. Gillette (D., Ia.), who then headed the Elections Subcom. (The "mail check" involved only recording of the sources of the letters.) Gillette told the Senate earlier Dec. 1 that he had made no such request and knew nothing about it. Sen. Carl Hayden (D., Ariz.), former Gillette Subcom. member, told the Senate there was no "violation of the law in the conduct of a mail check."

But McCarthy insisted that the mail check request "calls for a violation of a federal criminal law." He urged that before the censure vote, the "necessary witnesses" & Watkins Com. staff members be called to tell under oath "who was guilty of the forgery" and "why this information was suppressed" in presentation of the censure case. Sens. Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.) & Walter F. George (D., Ga.) were appointed a 2-member committee to investigate.

Petitions to Capitol

An armored car manned by armed guards delivered to the Capitol Bldg. in Washington Dec. 1 bundles described as 1,000,816 signatures on petitions opposing censure of McCarthy. Rear Adm. John G. Crommelin, "chief of staff" of the petition drives sponsored by the 10 Million Americans Mobilizing for Justice, showed Vice Pres. Nixon a few hundred of the signed petitions and a letter saying those brought to Washington were "just a sample" of the total collected.[1]

(The 10 Million organization sponsored a pro-McCarthy rally attended by 13,000 persons at Madison Sq. Garden in New York Nov. 29 to climax the petition drive. Speeches lauding the Senator, who was represented by his wife, were made by Crommelin, Roy M. Cohn, ex-Navy Secy. Charles Edison, Maj. Al Williams [Marine air hero], Adm. [ex-Amb. to Russia] William H. Standley, Utah Gov. J. Bracken Lee, aircraft designer Alexander de Seversky, ex-Amer. Legion Comdr. Alvin M. Owsley, San Francisco attorney John Francis Neylan, Maj. Geo. Racey Jordan & Col. Wm. F. Heimlich, ex-dir. of U.S. radio in Berlin.)[2]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Hiss Leaves Jail

Alger Hiss, 50, was released from the Northeastern Federal Penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. Nov. 27 after serving 44 months of a 5-yr. perjury sentence. Under federal law, his term had been shortened for good conduct. Hiss told reporters he was completely innocent of charges brought by Whittaker Chambers (that he gave Govt. secrets to a Communist spy ring). He said he would renew his "efforts to dispel the deception that has been foisted upon the American people." He then returned to his Greenwich Village apartment in New York.[3]

3 Indicted in Remington Death

Car thieves Lewis Cagle Jr., 17, of Chattanooga, Robert C. Parker, 21, of Washington & George J. McCoy, 34, of Grundy, Va. were indicted Dec. 1 by a federal grand jury in Scranton, Pa., on charges of murdering William Walter Remington in the Lewisburg, Pa. federal penitentiary. FBI Agt. Norman H. McCabe said Nov. 26 that Cagle confessed that the fatal assault took place while the 3 convicts were robbing Remington's cell.[4]

Labor Pacts

The AFL General Teamsters Union ended Nov. 26 a year-long strike by parcel delivery drivers against the Gimbels, Kaufmann's, Frank & Seder, Rosenbaum's and Horne's department stores in Pittsburgh. The union won a 5¢ hourly pay increase & promise of a 3½¢ raise Feb. 15. The stores won the right to assign truck helpers & decide what parcels to deliver by parcel post.[5]

The Intl. Longshoremen's Assn. (ind.) & N.Y. Shipping Assn. signed a 2-yr. agreement Nov. 25 providing: a 13¢-an-hr. wage increase & equivalent of 4¢ an hr. in pension & welfare benefits; a union shop; no-strike, no-lockout agreement & arrangements for arbitration of wildcat strikes; one-day advance notice of a man's employment, which would virtually eliminate the "shape-up" system controlled by pier hiring bosses. ILA Pres. William V. Bradley promised Nov. 26 "some screening & investigating" to eliminate alleged corruption in the union.[6]

Natl. Maritime Union (CIO) signed an agreement with the NLRB in New York Nov. 16 to open NMU hiring halls to non-members & drop other practices violating anti-closed shop provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.[7]

Other Labor Developments

A United Auto Workers (CIO) economic & collective bargaining conference in Detroit voted Nov. 12 to seek a guarantee of 52 weeks' work a year for all workers with 2 yrs.' seniority in new auto-industry labor contracts next year.[8] . . . Pres Eisenhower created an emergency fact-finding board Nov. 16 to investigate an Intl. Union of Machinists (AFL) ground crewmen's wage dispute with Capital, Natl., Northwest, TWA, United & Eastern airlines. His action delayed a scheduled strike for 30 days.[9] The President also appointed an emergency board Nov. 23 to study the Order of Rwy. Conductors & Brakemen's 2-yr. dispute with U.S. railroads over methods of computing pay rates according to type of train worked.[10] A Presidential board recommended Nov. 22 an 18¢ hourly wage increase for Pullman conductors retroactive to Dec. 16, 1953.[11]

Contempt Indictments

A federal grand jury in Washington Nov. 22 returned contempt-of-Congress indictments against 8 witnesses who refused to answer House Un-American Activities Com. questions about alleged Communist activities or associations. Those indicted:

Lawrence Baker Arguimbau, MIT assoc. prof. of electrical communications, who appeared before the committee Apr. 21, 1953; Marcus Singer, Cornell zoology prof. (appeared May 26 & 27, 1953)[12]; Mrs. Goldie E. Watson, Philadelphia teacher (appeared Feb. 17, 1954); Bernhard Deutsch, U. of Pa. student (appeared Apr. 12, 1954); John T. Watkins, CIO United Auto Workers official & former Farm Eqpt. Workers union aide (appeared Apr. 29, 1954); Lloyd Berenblatt, former U. of Mich. teaching fellow & Vassar instructor (appeared June 28, 1954); Barrows Dunham, suspended Temple U. prof. (appeared Feb. 27, 1953)[13]; Millie Markison of Silver Spring, Md., who refused to tell her occupation (appeared July 14, 1954). (Cornell announced Nov. 22 that Singer "has been placed on salaried leave and relieved of his teaching responsibilities pending disposition of the indictment.")

(5 witnesses who refused to answer House committee questions Nov. 19 about alleged Communist activity in the Detroit & Dayton areas: Jas. G. Petroff, 26, Bulgarian-educated linguist; Harold Robertson, 57, Ford employe; Philip H. Halper of Berkeley, Mich.; Irene Jacobs, 32, of Dayton; Alfred Milstein, Detroit auto worker.)

(Fisk U. disclosed Nov. 23 that its trustees had decided to drop Prof. Lee Lorch, mathematics prof. & one of the Negro university's 2 white professors, when his term expired in June 1955. He had refused to answer House committee questions and had refused to tell the board whether he ever had been a Communist. He said only that he was no Communist and had not been one when hired in 1950.)

A federal grand jury in New York indicted Corliss Lamont, Abraham Unger & Albert Shadowitz on contempt charges Oct. 14 for refusing to answer questions at hearings of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's Senate Investigations Subcom. (All were questioned in 1953: Lamont Sept. 23, Unger Sept. 17, Shadowitz Dec. 16.)[14]

France Seeks Atom Payment

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. disclosed Nov. 25 that the French Govt.'s Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique had asked the AEC's Patent Compensation Board for "reasonable" payment for atomic reactor processes developed before World War II by Drs. Frederic Joliot-Curie (then known as Jean F. Joliot), Hans von Halban & Lew Kowarski. The claim was based on 5 patent applications they filed with the U.S. Patent Office in 1939. Action on such patents was halted by the war, and the 3 scientists later assigned their interests to the French commissariat. It was said they had discovered uranium fission could cause a chain reaction and had developed ways to control it.[15]

(The AEC board July 31, 1953 settled for $300,000 a $10 million suit over use of a patented isotope process developed in Rome before 1934 by Drs. Enrico Fermi, Edoardo Amaldi, Bruno Pontecorvo, Franco Rasetti & Emilio Segre. The suit was brought by G. M. Giannini & Co., to whom the patent had been assigned.)[16]

U.S. Info. Agency's Washington staff, on Dir. Theodore C. Streibert's orders, dropped all possible work Nov. 1 to spend the day seeking recruits to

1—see p. 392D3 2—384A3 3—276A1; Vol. XIII, 405A3 4—p. 394G1 5—348D3 6—294C2 7—Vol. XIII, 206J 8—pp. 339A2, 269F1 9—p. 283C3 10—285E3 11—223E3 12—Vol. XIII, 180L 13—XIII, 364C1 14—pp. 277F2, 301F2 15—Vol. XIII, 261D3 16—Vol. X, 279B

fill a "critical" number of overseas job vacancies.[1] . . . **Voice of America** formally opened its new Washington hq. Dec. 1 after moving from New York on Congress' orders.[2]

Southern Governors Conf., meeting in Boca Raton, Fla. Nov. 11-13, avoided action on a proposal by Actg. Gov. Charley E. Johns (D., Fla.) for a Constitutional amendment permitting racial segregation in schools.[3] The governors Nov. 11 unanimously approved a program to pool resources for regional mental health centers. The plan, produced after a study directed by Gov. Frank G. Clement (D., Tenn.) & Dr. Nicholas Hobbs of Geo. Peabody College for Teachers, called for a Regional Council on Mental Health Training & Research. It would be financed by $8,000-a-yr. contributions from each state.[4]

Supreme Court, by a 4-4 decision, upheld Nov. 15 an Iowa Supreme Court ruling that the Sioux City Memorial Park cemetery had not violated the constitutional rights of Sgt. John Rice, killed in Korea in 1951, when it refused him burial because he was part Winnebago Indian. His widow sued for $180,000.[5]

Sen. Guy Cordon (R., Ore.) Nov. 21 conceded defeat in the Nov. 2 election. An official canvass ended Nov. 18 gave Richard L. Neuberger (D.) 2,462 votes more than Cordon's 283,313.[6] . . . **Sen. Thos. A. Burke** (D., O.) demanded Nov. 10 a recount of the Hamilton County vote following his apparent defeat by Rep. Geo. H. Bender (R.) in the Nov. 2 Senatorial election.[7] . . . **Recount** in the N.J. Senatorial election, in which Clifford P. Case (R.) apparently defeated Rep. Chas. R. Howell (D.), began Nov. 23. It was revealed simultaneously that the Democratic Natl. Com. had refused to help pay for the N.J. recount (on grounds that reversal of the result was too doubtful) but had asked Howell to contribute to the cost of the Ohio recount. Howell refused.[8]

Gen. Lucius D. Clay, chrmn. of the President's Advisory Com. on a Natl. Highway Program, declared at the Amer. Municipal Assn. convention in Philadelphia Nov. 30 that Pres. Eisenhower's 10-yr. $50 billion "pay-as-you-go" road-building program was "desirable but not practical." He suggested a 10-yr. program costing $24 billion and financed over 30 yrs. by revenue bonds. Clay had estimated Oct. 7 that it would cost $100 billion in 10 yrs. to build a first-class U.S. highway system. His committee reported that between 1941 & 1953 U.S. public street & highway mileage had increased from 3,309,000 to 3,348,000 whereas auto registration rose from 34,894,134 to 58,129,000.[9]

18 Internal Revenue Svc. employes & ex-employes in southern Texas were suspended or otherwise disciplined, the Civil Svc. Comm. announced Nov. 17, for violating the Hatch "clean politics" act in 1950 by selling tickets to a Democratic Jefferson-Jackson Day Dinner. . . . **5,552 new typewriters** were found unused in Defense Dept. supply depots, it was disclosed Nov. 15. The Gen. Services Admin. said they would take care of the entire Govt.'s typewriter needs for a year at a saving of $680,000. . . . **David S. Teeple's** Oct. 19 resignation as personal assistant to Atomic Energy Comm. Chrmn. Lewis L. Strauss was announced Nov. 1. . . . **John David Provoo** was reindicted on treason charges by a federal grand jury in Baltimore Oct. 27.[10]

FOREIGN

New South African Premier

Johannes Gerhardus Strydom (pronounced stray-dom), 61, advocate of white supremacy & eventual conversion of South Africa into a republic, was elected Nationalist Party leader and made Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa Nov. 30. He succeeded Dr. Daniel F. Malan, who retired at 80. Strydom, Malan's Land Minister, won a 7-week contest for leadership with Finance Min. N. C. Havenga, 72, a more moderate Nationalist & Malan's personal choice. Strydom, a publisher & ex-farmer, represented Waterberg (Transvaal) as MP.[11]

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French Natl. Assembly gave final approval Nov. 30 by 412-141 to a Constitutional amendment providing that a new Premier be approved by a plurality (instead of absolute majority) of the Assembly. Other reforms: (1) the Cabinet in existence when Parliament was dissolved for national elections would remain on an interim basis, but if that Cabinet resigned the Assembly President would become Premier & Interior Min. until after elections; (old provision that all parties, including Communists, must be brought into a new interim Cabinet was dropped); (2) more effort would be made to get Assembly (lower house) & Council of the Republic (upper house) agreement on legislation before the Assembly exercised its right to override the Council after a 100-day wait.[12]

New Zealand Cabt. changes Nov. 26: Thos. L. MacDonald as Forgn. Min. to replace T. Clifton Webb (new High Comm. in London); Jack T. Watts as Finance Min. (portfolio formerly combined with Prime Ministry).[13]

ECONOMICS

U.S. consumer price index dropped 0.2% from mid-Sept. to mid-Oct. to 114.5% of the 1947-49 level, lowest since June 1953, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Nov. 24. Food declined 0.6%. The COL decline meant a 1¢-an-hr. drop in wages of UAW-CIO members under "escalator" contracts with auto & aircraft firms.[14]

Idaho Power Co. rather than the Federal Govt. should develop the Hell's Canyon hydroelectric power resources on the Snake River (near Ida.-Ore. border), John C. Mason, Fed. Power Comm. counsel in FPC hearings on the issue the past year, recommended Nov. 24. Preliminary permits for 2 power dams (Mountain Sheep & Pleasant Valley) on the Snake River below Hell's Canyon were requested Nov. 29 by Pacific N'west Pwr. Co. (controlled by Montana Pwr. Co.), Washington Water Power Co., Pacific Power & Light Co. and Portland Gen. Elec. Pwr. Co. Combined generating capacity: 850,000 kw.[15] . . . **Table Rock Dam** (on White River in Mo. near Ark. line) contract was awarded by the Army Nov. 5 to English Electric & Trading Co., Ltd., British firm which made the $1,066,662 low bid for 2 turbines. (Next lowest: $1,238,540 by Allis Chalmers.)[16]

Acute water shortages in Alabama, Georgia & South Carolina were causing serious discomfort and losses to crops, livestock & industry, the *N.Y. Times* reported Nov. 22.[17] . . . **Rent control** act passed in New Jersey in 1953 was upheld by the state Supreme Court Nov. 22. . . . **Slum clearance** programs provided by federal & state legislation were ruled constitutional in a unanimous U.S. Supreme Court decision Nov. 22 on the 1954 Dist. of

BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Nov. 27

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$21,709	*$21,709	*$22,027
Currency circulation	*$30,412	*$30,233	*$30,691
Banks—			
Com'l, ind'l, & agri'l loans§	*[a]$22,107	*$21,133	*$23,377
N.Y. bank clearings	$8,662,378,441	$10,940,291,028	$7,707,634,939
England note circulation	*£1,651,850	*£1,648,175	*£1,549,909
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	13,688,210	16,791,320	6,027,630
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	175.72	173.77	146.82
Bond sales (par value)	$23,533,500	$22,777,000	$11,459,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	101.54	101.49	97.70
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	130,410	155,960	69,204
Crude oil (bbls. daily)	[b]6,264,950	6,220,150	6,259,150
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,720,000	8,510,000	8,829,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]9,317	*9,179	*8,416.116
Carloadings (cars)	[b]697,346	708,757	725,732
	Oct.	**Sept.**	**Oct. 1953**
Ind'l output§¶	125	124	132
Steel output (tons)	7,701,533	6,807,483	9,462,722
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.72⅝	$2.73⅞	$2.65⅝
Corn (bu.)	$1.83½	$1.76⅝	$1.85⅝
Cotton (lb.)	$.35	$.347	$.3365
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$32.83	$33.83	$34.83
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.85	$6.88	$6.53
Weekly whls. index (BLS)¶	[d].....	109.7	110.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]134	130	131
Failures (Nov. 18)‡	208	227	223
Forgn. Trade (Census Bur.)—	**Sept.**	**Aug.**	**Sept. 1953**
Imports	*$780.7	*$824.5	*$840
Exports	*$1,108.3	*$1,149.3	*$1,187

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Nov. 17 [b]Nov. 20 [c]Nov. 13 [d]Nov. 23

1—see p. 37B1 2—177F2 3—pp. 403F1, 386B1 4—p. 359G1 5—Vol. XI, p. 285E 6—p. 362F2 7—363A1 8—363F2 9—315C3 10—334E2 11—286E3 12—pp. 395D3, 390C1, 86B2 13—386E1 14—342B2 15—347D2 16—Vol. XIII, 363G1 17—352F2

LEADING NOVEMBER FILMS

(New York Releases)

Aida. Italian color production of Verdi's tragic opera. Adapted by A. Gobbi, G. Salviucci, C. Castelli. Directed by Clemente Fracassi. Produced by Ferruccio De Martino & Frederico Teti. Presented by S. Hurok. With Sophia Loren, Lois Maxwell, Luciano della Marra, Afro Poli. Sung by Renato Tebaldi, Ebe Stignani, Giuseppe Campora, Gino Bechi. Nov. 11.

Désirée. Marlon Brando as youthful Napoleon who gives up the love of merchant's daughter to follow his destiny. Screenplay by Daniel Taradash from Annemarie Selinko's novel. Directed by Henry Koster. Produced in CinemaScope & De Luxe Color by Julian Blaustein for 20th Century-Fox. With Jean Simmons, Merle Oberon, Michael Rennie, Cameron Mitchell. Nov. 17.

The Detective. G. K. Chesterton's story of priest bent on catching art thief. Screenplay by Thelma Schnee & Robert Hamer. Directed by Hamer. Facet production presented by Columbia. With Alec Guinness, Joan Greenwood, Peter Finch, Cecil Parker. Nov. 1.

The Heart of the Matter. Tragedy of British colonial officer caught between illicit love & Roman Catholic dogma. Screenplay by Ian Dalrymple, based on Graham Greene's novel. Directed by George More O'Ferral. London Films presentation. With Trevor Howard, Elizabeth Allan, Maria Schell, Denholm Elliott, Peter Finch, George Coulouris. Nov. 18.

The Last Time I Saw Paris. Adaptation of F. Scott Fitzgerald's "Babylon Revisited" in which father returns to Paris to reclaim young daughter. Screenplay by Julius J. & Philip G. Epstein & Richard Brooks. Directed by Brooks. Produced in Technicolor by Jack Cummings for MGM. With Van Johnson, Elizabeth Taylor, Walter Pidgeon, Donna Reed, Kurt Kaznar. Nov. 18.

Phfft. Judy Holliday & Jack Lemmon as divorced couple who discover they don't care for marital freedom. Screenplay by George Axelrod. Directed by Mark Robson. Produced by Fred Kohlmar for Columbia. With Jack Carson, Kim Novak, Luella Gear. Nov. 10.

Columbia Redevelopment Act.[1] . . . **Intl. Sugar Council** in London estimated world free-market sugar demands in 1955 at 4.4 million metric tons. New export quotas: Cuba 7,789,877 tons, Dominican Republic 477,330 tons.[2] . . . **Minute Maid Corp.** announced purchase Nov. 30 of Snow Crop frozen foods division of Clinton (Ia.) Foods for $39.8 million. . . . **Adlai E. Stevenson's** appointment as counsel to RCA in its defense of a $16 million anti-trust suit brought in Chicago by Zenith (charging RCA, GE & Western Electric with conspiracy since 1919 to monopolize the radio-TV business) was announced Nov. 30.

SCHOOL & CHURCH

Racial segregation in public schools must be "terminated as quickly as feasible" but without a fixed deadline for all communities, the U.S. Justice Dept. said Nov. 24 in a brief filed with the Supreme Court prior to hearings on enforcement of the court's anti-segregation decision. The Govt. brief opposed "local option" on the question because the unconstitutionality of segregation "has now been finally settled."[3] . . . **U.S. college enrollment** this fall (estimate by U.S. Office of Education Nov. 30): a record 2,472,000 in 1,900 colleges & universities.[4]

Argentine Pres. Juan D. Perón told a rally in Buenos Aires Nov. 25 he was determined to "put the brakes" on "infiltration & meddling" by Roman Catholic priests in politics & labor unions. But he urged the country to regard the issue "tranquilly." A pastoral letter signed by Argentine Roman Catholic bishops (read Nov. 28) asserted the church's right to guide the country in moral matters. Police dispersed a crowd that gathered outside the palace of Santiago Luis Cardinal Copello in Buenos Aires Nov. 28 to chant slogans of loyalty to the church. 2 priests were given 5-day terms of imprisonment in a home for aged priests in Cordoba Province Nov. 20 for fomenting "disturbances & disorders."[5] . . . **Pope Pius XII,** 78, was revealed Nov. 27 to have suffered a recurrence of hiccups that caused him serious illness in February.[6]

OBITUARIES

Israel Amter, 73, co-founder of U.S. Communist Party (under indictment since 1951 under Smith Act); Nov. 25 in New York of Parkinson's disease.[7]

Walter H. Bennett, 82, exec. secy. Natl. Assn. of Insurance Agents 1920-42 who broke up midwest arsonist ring while Illinois Fire Marshal 1914-18; Nov. 25 in Upper Montclair, N.J.

Gen. Georges Blanchard, 77, French commander at Dunkirk 1940; Nov. 22 in Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

Edwin Mickley Chance, 69, chemist & metallurgist, pres. United Engrs. & Constructors; Nov. 26 in Phila.

Rev. Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin, 77, pres. Union Theological Seminary (N.Y.) 1926-45, Presbyterian leader; Nov. 25 in Lakeville, Conn.

William De Grouchy, 65, ex-ed. of Smith & Street detective magazines; Nov. 30 in Drexel Hill, Pa.

Mrs. Anne Thomas Dewey, 77, mother of N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey; Nov. 24 in Owosso, Mich.

William L. (Bill) Doak, 63, a leading NL pitcher 1912-29; Nov. 26 in Bradenton, Fla.

Wallace Brett Donham, 77, dean of Harvard Graduate School of Business Admin. 1919-42; Nov. 29 in Cambridge, Mass.

Enrico Fermi, 53, Italian-born physicist who directed building of first atomic pile, which led to development of U.S. atomic bomb; Nov. 28 in Chicago of stomach cancer.

Wide World
FERMI

Facts on Fermi. Born Sept. 29, 1901, in Rome, son of railway executive. Graduated from U. of Pisa as Doctor of Physics 1922, then studied with Max Born in Goetingen (Germany) & Max Ehrenfest in Leiden (Holland). He & Dr. P. A. M. Dirac independently developed in 1925 mathematical explanation of motion of gas molecules. Work as prof. of theoretical physics at U. of Rome 1926-38 resulted in many advances in nuclear physics. Bombardment of uranium with neutrons while producing radioisotopes in 1934 caused reactions found later (by Hahn & Strassmann in Dec. 1938) to be fission of uranium atoms. Awarded Nobel Prize in Physics 1938. He & wife & 2 children turned exiles from Fascist Italy during trip to Stockholm to receive prize. Fermi joined physics faculty of Columbia U. (N.Y.) 1939, tried to interest U.S. Navy in A-bomb project; joined with other exiled European physicists aware of German atomic research in persuading Dr. Albert Einstein to write letter to Pres. Roosevelt inspiring FDR to establish Manhattan District (Army-administered A-bomb project). Fermi headed project started at Columbia, finished in squash courts under Chicago U. stadium to build first nuclear reactor (atomic pile) in which controlled fission of uranium atoms was achieved 1942. Fermi then worked at Los Alamos (N.M.) A-bomb laboratory through mid-1945, held professorship in Inst. of Nuclear Studies at Chicago U. 1945 until death. Concentrated since war on study of nucleus of atom. Honored Nov. 16 by U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. with its first special $25,000 award (authorized by 1954 Atomic Energy Act) for contributions to basic neutron physics & achievement of first "controlled nuclear chain reaction."[8]

Wilhelm Furtwaengler, 68, leading German symphony & opera conductor, leader of Berlin Philharmonic during most of Nazi regime & since 1952; Nov. 30 near Baden-Baden of pneumonia. (Furtwaengler was forced out as head of Berlin Philharmonic & German State Opera in 1934 in dispute over Nazi drive against Jewish & radical musicians & composers. He returned to posts in 1935 after correspondence with Goering & interview with Hitler, won fame as conductor of Bayreuth & Salzburg festivals. Cleared by Allied Big 4 denazification commission in 1947 but public protests against his alleged Nazi sympathies caused cancellation of plans to conduct Chicago Symphony in 1949 & visit U.S. with Berlin Philharmonic in 1951. U.S. tour with Berlin orchestra in Feb.-Apr. 1955 was scheduled when he died.)[9]

Juan Gualberto Cardinal Guevara, 72, Archbishop of Lima since 1945 & Roman Catholic Primate of Peru; Nov. 26 in Lima. (His death reduced College of Cardinals to 64—6 under full strength.)

Ed Jackson, 80, Gov. of Indiana (R.) 1925-29 who was indicted in 1927 on bribery charge brought by D. C. Stephanson, ex-KKK leader who allegedly engineered Jackson's election; Nov. 18 in Orleans, Ind.

Robert Edmond Jones, 67, leader of modern school of theatrical stage set design; Nov. 26, Milton, N.H.

Frederick A. Miller, 86, pres.-ed. *South Bend* (Ind.) *Tribune;* Nov. 29 in South Bend.

Augustin Pacha, 84, Roman Catholic Bishop of Temesvar, Rumania, sentenced to 18-yr. forced labor term in 1951 for "espionage & conspiracy"; death following release in July due to poor health reported Nov. 29 by Austrian Catholic Press Service.

Philip Halsey Patchin, 70, news correspondent & State Dept. Intelligence chief in World War I, retired Standard Oil exec.; Nov. 29 in San Mateo, Calif.

Roger Preston, 54, Boston financier (S.S. Pierce grocery firm pres.) & civic leader; drowned body bearing air-pistol wounds found Nov. 28 in Charles River near Millis, Mass. (ruled suicide by authorities).

Sir George Robey, 85, British music hall star; Nov. 29, Saltdean, Eng.

Maj. Gen. Charles Lewis Scott, 71, a leader in directing mechanization of U.S. Cavalry during World War II; Nov. 28 in Washington.

1—see p. 348B3 2—376B2 3—395E3 4—7G2 5—386B3 6—103F2 7—Vol. XII, 153B 8—pp. 401G3 351A2; IX, 303E-F 9—IX, 44N-P

John David Southam, 45, pblshr. of *Calgary* (Alta.) *Herald*; Nov. 28 in Calgary.

Prince Raimondo Lanza di Trabia, 39, Italian socialite, amateur auto racer; Nov. 30 in fall from window of hotel room in Rome.

Wallace Rupert Turnbull, 84, pioneer airplane designer, co-inventor of variable pitch propeller; Nov. 26 in St. John, N.B. (Canada).

Virginia Hopkins Watson, 32, Hollywood AC swimming instructor, star amateur swimmer in 1930s; Nov. 30 in Los Angeles. (Police reported she died of complications from an abortion undergone Nov. 18 because she did not want her pregnancy to interfere with a chance for a movie role.)

Gen. Yang Li-shan, Finance Dept. chief of Red Chinese Army since Nov. 10; Nov. 28 in Moscow (cancer).

SPORTS

Winners

Boxing. Pascual Perez, 27, 107¾ lb., of Argentina won the world flyweight championship from Yoshio Shirai, 31, 111½ lb., of Japan on a 15-round decision in Tokyo Nov. 26.[1]

Shooting. World rifle & pistol championship tourney, a 2-week event in Caracas, Venezuela ending Nov. 27: Russia won team title. Sweden, U.S., Norway ranked next.[2]

Squash Racquets. U.S. open tourney in Englewood, N.J.: won Nov. 28 by Diehl Mateer Jr. of Philadelphia.[3]

FOOTBALL SCORES

Natl. League (Pro.)

Nov. 25*—Detroit 28, Green Bay 24. **Nov. 28**—Cleveland 16, N.Y. 7; Chicago Bears 24, Los Angeles 13; Baltimore 17, San Francisco 13; Philadelphia 41, Washington 33; Pittsburgh 20, Chicago Cardinals 17.

College Nov. 27

Arizona 42, Wyo. 40	Navy 27, Army 20
Ark. 19, Houston 0	Notre Dame 23, USC 17
Auburn 28, Alabama 0	Okla. 14, Okla. A&M 0
Bos.C. 31, H.Cross 13	Rice 20, Baylor 14
Clemson 59, Citadel 0	San Jose 26, N.Mex. 14
Duke 47, N.C. 12	SMU 21, TCU 6
Fla.St. 19, Miss.So. 18	S.C. 20, Wake For. 19
Ga. Tech 7, Georgia 3	Tex.Tech 61, H.-Sim. 19
LSU 14, Tulane 13	Vandblt. 26, Tenn. 0
Miami 14, Florida 0	Vilnva. 41, Fordm. 0
Miss. 14, Miss. St. 0	W.Va. 14, Va. 10

Nov. 25*

Brown 18, Colgate 14	Texas 22, Tex. A&M 13
Chatnga. 25, Dayton 14	Utah St. 35, Utah 19
Cornell 20, Penn 6	VPI 46, VMI 9
Denver 34, Colo. AM 0	Wichita 33, Tulsa 19
Maryland 74, Mo. 13	W&M 2, Richmond 0
Miami (O.) 21, Cinci. 9	

College conference champions: Eastern (Ivy)—Cornell; Atlantic Coast—Duke; Southeastern—Mississippi; Southern—West Virginia; Western (Big 10)—Ohio State; Big 7—Oklahoma; Southwest—Arkansas; Missouri Valley—Wichita; Border—Texas Tech; Skyline—Denver; Pacific Coast—UCLA.

Top college teams in the U.S. as rated by nationwide polls Nov. 29: UP's poll of coaches rated UCLA first, Ohio State 2d, Oklahoma 3d, Notre Dame 4th, Navy 5th, Mississippi 6th, Army 7th, Arkansas 8th, Miami (Fla.) 9th, Wisconsin 10th. AP's poll of sportswriters & sportcasters differed in these respects: Ohio State first, UCLA 2d, Maryland 8th, Wisconsin 9th, Arkansas 10th.

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Denver baseball club of the Western League bought the Kansas City franchise in the Amer. Assn. from the N.Y. Yankees Nov. 29.[4] . . . **Baltimore** club of the Natl. Basketball Assn. suspended operations for the rest of the season Nov. 26 because of poor attendance.[5]

MISCELLANEOUS

Disasters

Hurricane winds & tides along the English & Irish coasts Nov. 26-30 caused a death toll of at least 58 (known dead & missing). 24 seamen were drowned when the British cargo ship *Tresillian* sank Nov. 30 in the Irish Sea 40 mi. off Cobh. 7 of 14 men aboard the lightship *South Goodwin* were lost when it foundered on a sandbar in the English channel.[6] . . . 16 Japanese university students were lost Nov. 29 when an avalanche on Mt. Fujiyama swept 2 parties of climbers from the slopes. . . . 14 persons were killed & 10 injured Nov. 26 when a Thunderjet plane flown by a Belgian AF pilot crashed into a building at Bierset Air Base near Liege.

Crime

Gaston Dominici, 77, a farmer was sentenced to death on the guillotine Nov. 28 in Digne, France for the murder Aug. 5, 1952 of British dietician Sir Jack Drummond, his wife, Lady Ann, & their daughter, Elizabeth, as they camped near Dominici's farm.[7] . . . 300 criminally insane inmates at the N.J. State Institution for the Insane in Trenton rioted & set fires for 2 hours Nov. 29 before being quelled by state troopers & police. One attendant held hostage by the rioters was severely beaten. . . . John Francis Roche, 27, was sentenced to death Nov. 30 in New York for the murder June 2 of Dorothy Westwater, 14.[8]

Lorraine Eaton Clark, 28, was given a mandatory life sentence Nov. 29 in Salem, Mass. after she pleaded guilty to 2d degree murder in the Apr. 10 slaying of her husband, Melvin. Arthur G. Jackson, 23, received a 3-yr. sentence Nov. 30 for adultery with Mrs. Clark before & after the murder.[9] . . . Mrs. Nannie Doss, 49, confessed Nov. 28 in Tulsa, Okla. that she had poisoned the last 4 of her 5 husbands (Frank Harrelson, Sam Doss, Richard L. Morton, Harley Lanning) by spiking their food with rat poison. Charles Bragg, Mrs. Doss' first & only living ex-husband, told police Nov. 28 that he had divorced her in 1928 after becoming suspicious of the death of their infant daughters, reputedly from food poisoning. A sanity test was ordered for Mrs. Doss and she was also questioned about the mysterious deaths of 5 other relatives.

Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 27 named 5 Cabt. members (Herbert Brownell Jr., Oveta Culp Hobby, George M. Humphrey, Charles E. Wilson, John F. Dulles) & special counsel Bernard M. Shanley to a special committee to survey the problems of narcotic addiction. . . . U.S. narcotic agents disclosed in Rome Nov. 26 that 27 persons had been arrested & ½ ton of narcotics intended for sale in the U.S. & France had been seized in recent raids in Syria, Turkey & Lebanon.[10] . . . U.S. Children's Bureau Dir. Martha M. Eliot revealed Nov. 30 that Margaret Thornhill, Milwaukee specialist on child welfare, had been named special consultant to the bureau to survey problems connected with "black marketing" of babies for adoption.[11]

Harold (Whitey) Dahl, 45, ex-U.S. & RCAF pilot, was sentenced Nov. 27 in Geneva to 2 years in jail for the theft of $33,000 in gold from a Swissair plane in 1953.[12] . . . State Atty. John Gutknecht of Chicago disclosed Nov. 29 that a national or possibly international ring had made millions of dollars by selling (mostly to servicemen) imitation Bulova watches worth $3.30 for up to $23 as factory rejects. . . . Criminal charges against Chicago Police Chief Erwin Konovsky, Lt. Roland Brani & patrolman Frank Lange for conspiracy in the 1951 Cicero, Ill. race riots were dropped Nov. 26 by the U.S. Atty. General's office.[13]

In Brief

Transatlantic speed record (N.Y. to Paris) for commercial planes of 9 hr. 42 min. was set Nov. 27 by a Pan Amer. World Airways Super Stratocruiser. Its avg. speed of 371 mph. was achieved with the aid of strong tail winds. An Amer. Airlines DC-7 set a commercial Los Angeles-N.Y. speed record of 5 hr. 34 min. under similar conditions Nov. 29. . . . **Northern Ohio Turnpike's** first section (22 mi. between Youngstown & Pennsylvania border near Petersburg, O.) was opened Dec. 1. Remainder of the toll road (eventually 241 mi. from Indiana to Pennsylvania & connecting with Pa. Turnpike) was to be completed by Oct. 1, 1955.[14]

Rita Hayworth received custody of her daughter Yasmin, 5, & $8,000-a-yr. for support of the child in a divorce settlement with Prince Aly Khan approved in a Reno court Nov. 24. He agreed to pay for the child's education abroad & to pay Miss Hayworth $1,000-a-mo. alimony when Yasmin was visiting him.[15] . . . **Willard C. Kirk** of Jeffersonville, O., won the farmers' "Corn King" title at the Intl. Hay & Grain Show in Chicago Nov. 29 after Arnold & Paul Karsk of Pecatonica, Ill., original winners, were disqualified for gluing kernels to their sample ears of corn.

Married: Actress Pier Angeli, 22, & singer Vic Damone, 25; Nov. 24 in Hollywood. . . . Actress Eleanor Parker, 32, & artist Paul Clemens, 43; Nov. 25 in Hollywood (her 3d, his 2d). . . . Barbara Billingsley, 18, daughter of Stork Club owner Sherman Billingsley of New York, & John Rogers (Christoffers), 28, commercial photographer for shiplines in New York & official of a luncheonette-diner trade journal; elopement & marriage Nov. 29 in Georgia disclosed Nov. 30.

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